CLAIM AMENDMENTS

1. (original) Agent for treating, especially impregnating, sealing, retaining, consolidating, preserving, drying and/or keeping dry of capillary porous building materials such as bricks, natural stones and sand-lime bricks and/or concrete building materials, characterized in that the agent contains 60.0 to 75.0 mass-% water, 15.0 to 22.0 mass-% soap, 1.0 to 7.0 mass-% of a carbonate compound, 2.0 to 6.0 mass-% sodium hydroxide and 1.0 to 7.0 mass-% filling materials.

2. (original) Agent for improving, especially making hydrophobic, retaining and consolidating of mineral mixtures such as mortar, floor pavements, sludge and concrete, characterized in that the agent contains 60.0 to 75.0 mass-% water, 15.0 to 22.0 mass-% soap, 1.0 to 7.0 mass-% of a carbonate compound, 2.0 to 6.0 mass-% sodium hydroxide and 1.0 to 7.0 mass-% filling materials.

3. (original) Agent for making hydrophobic of mineral colors, characterized in that the agent contains 60.0 to 75.0 mass-% water, 15.0 to 22.0 mass-% soap, 1.0 to 7.0 mass-% of a carbonate compound, 2.0 to 6.0 mass-% sodium hydroxide and 1.0 to 7.0 mass-% filling materials.

4. (currently amended) Agent according to ~~claims 1 to~~ claim 1, 2, or 3, characterized in that the soap is a curd soap.

5. (currently amended) Agent according to ~~claims 1 to~~ claim 1, 2, or 3, characterized in that the carbonate compound is potassium carbonate.

6. (currently amended) Agent according to ~~claims 1 to~~ claim 1, 2, or 3, characterized in that the weight proportions of the carbonate compound and the filling materials are matched one to the other.

7. (original) Agent according to claim 6, characterized in that the weight proportions are equal one to another.

8. (currently amended) Agent according to ~~claims 1 to~~ claim 7, characterized in that the filling material contains barium sulphate, French chalk, titanium dioxide, marble powder, feldspar or a mixture of these materials.

9. (original) Method for treating, especially making hydrophobic, impregnating, sealing, retaining, consolidating, preserving, drying and/or keeping dry of capillary porous building materials such as bricks, natural stones and sand-lime bricks and/or concrete building materials with a agent according to claim

1, characterized in that for the treatment is applied an agent containing 60.0 to 75.0 mass-% water, 15.0 to 22.0 mass-% soap, 1.0 to 7.0 mass-% of a carbonate compound, 2.0 to 6.0 mass-% sodium hydroxide and 1.0 to 7.0 mass-% filling materials, that is diluted with 8 to 15 proportions of water and applied on the walling or brought into the walling.

10. (original) Method according to claim 9, characterized in that as soap is used curd soap.

11. (original) Method according to claim 9, characterized in that as carbonate compound is used potassium carbonate.

12. (original) Method according to claim 9, characterized in that the weight proportions of the carbonate compound and the filling materials are matched one to the other.

13. (original) Method according to claim 9, characterized in that the ratio of carbonate compound and filling materials is adjusted to about 1:1.

14. (original) Method according to claim 9, characterized in that as filling material is used barium sulphate,

French chalk, titanium dioxide, marble powder, feldspar or a mixture of these materials.

15. (original) Method according to claim 9, characterized in that the agent for the impregnation of the walling is diluted with 10 to 12 proportions of water.

16. (original) Method according to claim 9, characterized in that for sealing and retaining of the walling by a horizontal retaining layer the agent is diluted with 8 to 15 proportions of water.

17. (original) Method according to claim 9, characterized in that for consolidating (priming) the surface of the walling the agent is diluted with 9 to 10 proportions of water.

18. (original) Method for improving, especially making hydrophobic, retaining and consolidating of mineral mixtures such as mortar, floor pavements, sludge and concrete with an agent according to claim 2, characterized in that for improving is used an agent containing 60.0 to 75.0 mass-% water, 15.0 to 22.0 mass-% soap, 1.0 to 7.0 mass-% of a carbonate compound, 2.0 to 6.0 mass-% sodium hydroxide and 1.0 to 7.0 mass-% filling materials that is added to the mixing water for mortar, floor pavements, sludge or concrete in a ratio of 1:8 to 1:12.

19. (original) Method according to claim 18, characterized in that as soap is used curd soap.

20. (original) Method according to claim 18, characterized in that as carbonate compound is used potassium carbonate.

21. (original) Method according to claim 18, characterized in that the weight proportions of the carbonate compound and the filling materials in the agent are matched one to the other.

22. (original) Method according to claim 21, characterized in that the ratio of carbonate compound and filling materials is adjusted to about 1:1.

23. (original) Method according to claim 18, characterized in that as filling material is used barium sulphate, French chalk, titanium dioxide, marble powder, feldspar or a mixture of these materials.

24. (original) Method according to claim 18, characterized in that the agent is diluted with 8 to 10 proportions of water.

25. (original) Method according to claim 18, characterized in that for the rehabilitation plaster the agent is diluted with 10 proportions of water.

26. (original) Method according to claim 18, characterized in that for the retaining plaster the agent is diluted with 8 proportions of water.

27. (original) Method according to claim 18, characterized in that the agent for retaining floor pavements or sludge is diluted with 8 to 10 proportions of water.

28. (original) Method for making hydrophobic of mineral colors, characterized in that for making the colors hydrophobic is used an agent containing 60.0 to 75.0 mass-% water, 15.0 to 22.0 mass-% soap, 1.0 to 7.0 mass-% of a carbonate compound, 2.0 to 6.0 mass-% sodium hydroxide and 1.0 to 6.0 mass-% filling materials that is added to the mineral color as dilution and mixed with it by stirring.

29. (original) Method according to claim 28, characterized in that as soap is used curd soap.

30. (original) Method according to claim 28, characterized in that as carbonate compound is used potassium carbonate.

31. (original) Method according to claim 28, characterized in that the weight proportions of the carbonate compound and the filling materials in the agent are matched one to the other.

32. (original) Method according to claim 31, characterized in that the ratio of carbonate compound and filling materials in the agent is adjusted to about 1:1.

33. (original) Use of the agent according to claim 1 for making hydrophobic, impregnating, sealing, retaining, consolidating, preserving, drying and/or keeping dry of capillary porous building materials such as bricks, natural stones and sand-lime bricks and/or concrete building materials.

34. (original) Use of the agent according to claim 2 for making hydrophobic, retaining and consolidating of mineral mixtures such as mortar, floor pavements, sludge and concrete.

35. (original) Use of the agent according to claim 3 for making hydrophobic of mineral colors.